THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"PERPETUAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY," FOR "POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE PEW."

VOLUME XIX.

CHARLOTTE. N. C. MAY 4, 1849.

NUMBER 27.

T. J. HOLTON. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.
TWO DOLLARS per angum in advance; TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if payment be delayed three months; and THREE DOLLARS if not paid until the close of the year.

6 copies one year to one direction, \$10 TAdvertisemen's inserted at One Dollar per

Flattering offers to Clubs.

square, (16 lines or her, this sized type) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuprices, for advertisers by the year. Advertise. ments inserted monthly or quarterly \$1 per equare for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.

AT Postmasters are authorized to act as agenta.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL. Sun Sun MOON'S PHASES. Friday, 5 12 6 45 Saturday, 5 11 6 49 4 friday. Fer May, 1849. 6 Sunday, 5 11 6 49 b. H. M. 6.
7 Monday, 5 96 51 Full 7 1 48 morn'g
8 Tuesday, 5 86 52 Last 15 5 13 morn'g
9 Wednesday 5 76 53 New 22 2 19 morn'g
10 Thursday, 5 66 54 First 23 6 5 even'g

POETRY.



From the Dollar Newspaper. BROTHERHOOD. BY P. WELLA.

Brother and I, we are one By bonde which can't be riven ; Bis father dwelle se mine store- Our Father

I and my brother, we are one. Strong links they are which bind us; For time, nor chance, nor change - these all may you! I've a parting word wid you! not divide us.

One, not by the tire of "kith and kin Dar common woes, our hopes and fears, These are the signs of our brotherwood, while we

daell in the vale of tears. "Dives" and I, we are one. Though he may blush to own it. He, with his glitt'ring heap of gold, and I who in

pererty scorp it. One, though apart we dwell below,

In a frail house of clay,
Which the storms of life incessantly best, while moment, and then you'd be quit o' me." bere on earth we stay One, for the sends of earth are cown,

Are planted deep within; Is each the woful seeds spring up, the serrowful seeds of sig.

Death's dark ange! flaps his wing, Diseases spread around; The kindred blood, and kindred floats, lie mould ring under ground.

Av. brother and I. we are one By bonds which can't be riven ; His father dwelle as mine above-Our Pather dwells in Heaven.

Miscellaneous.

An Irish Highwayman.

BY BENSON E. HILL. for drawing these crazy vehicles.

One part of his route was through a wild ing to the top. On one of these occasions able man that I am!" he had loitered, to look at the extensive "Never mind your watch, or anything prospect, indulging in a reverse upon its else, just now-only pull off that mass of suffered his family and servants to be con- sist in wearing it?" siderably in advance; perceiving this he a fellow leaned from behind a heap of loose who robbed you!" stones, and accompanying the flourish of a huge club with a demoniac yell, demanded " Money !" with a ferocity of tone and manper perfectly appalling.

The bishop gave the robber all the silver he had loose in his pocket, hoping that it would satisfy him, but he was mietaken; for no sooner had the ruffian stowed in away in a capacious rent in his intered garment, than with another whirl of his bludgeon, and an awful oath, he exclaimed :

" And is it with the likes of this, I'm after latting you off! a few paltry tinpennies! h's the gould I'll have, or I'll spatter your brains. Arrab, don't stand shaving and shaking there, like a Quaker in the ague, but lug out your purse, you devil, immedistely, or I'll bate you as blue as a whet-

His lordship most reluctantly yielded his well filled purse, saying in tremulous accente, " My good fellow, there it is, don't ill use me-" I've given you all, pray let me depart."

"Fair and softly, if you place; as sure as I'm not a good fellow, I haven't done with you. I must search for your note case, for I'll angage you have a few bits of paper, payable at the bank; so hand it ever or you'll sup sorrow to night."

It was given up ; a glance at the road showed that all hope of assistance from his servents was unavailing, the carriage had disappeared, but the bishop made an

"Wait awhile, or may be I shall get angry with you; hand over your watch and sales, and then your may trudge."

Now it happened that the divine felt particular regard for his watch-not so much from its being of considerable value, but because it had been presented to him by his first patron-and he ventured to ex postulate.

" Surely you have taken enough; leave me my watch, and I'd forgive you all you have done."

"Who ax'd your forgiveness, you old varmint? Would you trifle with my good ance. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales nature? Don't force me to do anything charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction I'd be sorry for—but without any more of 335 per cent. will be made from the regular bother, that give me the watch, or by all bother, just give me the watch, or by all

And he jerked the bludgeon from his right hand to his left, spat in the horney palm of the former, and regrasped the for midable weapon as though seriously bent on bringing it into operation. This action was not unheeded by his victim-he drew forth the golden time peace, and with a heavy sigh handed it to the spoiler, who, rolling the chains and seals round it, found some wider sporture in his apparel into which he crammed it and giving it a shake to ascertain that it had found, by its own gravity, a place of safety, he said:

" And now be off wid you, and thank the blessed saints that you lave me without a scratch on your skin, or the value of your little finger hurt."

It needed no persussion to induce the bishop to turn his back upon the despoiler of his wordly goods, and having no weight to carry, he set off at what equestrians term a "hand canter;" scarcely, however, had he reached the middle of the precipitous road, when he perceived his persecutor running after him. He endeavored to redouble his speed. Alas! what chance had he in a race with one whose muscles were

as strong and elastic as high tempered steel? "Stop, you nimble-footed thief of the world!" roared the robber-"atop. I tell

The exhausted and defenceless clergy man, finding it impossible to continue his il girt, suddenly came to a stand still. The ellow approached, and his face, instead of its former ferocity, was lit up with a whimsical roughness of expression as he said : " And is it likely I'd let you off wid a better cost on your back than my own? and will I be after losing the chance of that

degant hat and wig? Off wid them this

The foot and seen divested the bishop of his single-breasted coat - laid violent hands open the elerical hat and full-bottomed wig -put them on his own person, and then inersted on seeing his late apparel used in their stead; and with a loud lough ran off, as though his last feat was the most meritor;

Thankful at having escaped with unbro ken bones, his lordship was not long in over taking his carriage; the servents could not repress their laughter at ceeing their master in such strange and motley attire; but ror and suffering, that they speedily check-

ed their risible inclinations, particularly the law."-J. J. Hooper. when they learnt by a few brief words the danger he had undergone. "My dear W --- ," exclaimed his affec

, the Bishop of Cashel, tionate wife, after listening to the account having accasion to visit Dublin, accomps- of the perils to which her husband had been nied by his wife and daughter, determined exposed, " for Heaven's sike take off the to perform the journey by easy stages, in fifthy jocket, and throw it out of the winhis own carriage, and with his own sleek dow. You can put my warm cloak over and well fed horses, instead of trusting his your shoulders till we teach the next stage, benes to the tender mercies of an Irish and then you will be able to procure some postchaise, and the unbroken garrons used habit better suited to your station and call

ing."
That is more easily said than done, my and mountainous district; and the bishop, love," he replied; "I have lost all the being a very humane man, and considerate money I possessed; not a single guinea is of his cattle, made a point of quitting his left me to pay our expenses to night. My carriage at the foot of every hill and walk- watch, too, that I so dearly prized! Miser-

sterile appearance and the change that ag. fith, I implore you - who knows what horriculture might produce, and in so doing rid contagion we may all catch if you per-

"Take it off, dear page," observed the hastened to make up for his lost time, and daughter, "but don't throw it away; it was stepping out with his best speed, when may lead to the detection of the wretch

> The obnexious garment was removed; the young lady was about to place it under the seat, when she heard a gingling noise that attracted her attention, and, on examination, found secreted in various parts of the coat, not only the watch, pocket book, purse, and eilver, of which her father had been deprived, but a yellow canvass bag. such as is used by farmers, containing about thirty guineas.

> The surprise and joy of all parties may be imagined ;-they reached the inn where they proposed stopping for the night, and as the portmenteaus had escaped the dangers of the road, the bishop was speedily able to attire himself canonically. Before the party retired to rest, intelligence arrived that the highwayman had been taken after a desperate resistance—the notice of the police being attracted by the singular appearance of a man of his station sportng a new black frock coat, and covering his shaggy, carroty locks with the wellpowdered and orthodox peruke of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Cashel.

IRISH WIT AND GALLANTRY.

When the streets of Indianapolis were a perfect glare of ice, a lady pedestrian lost

" faith you must be a lovely good lady;

An Examination for Admission to the Bar in Alabama.

About a year ago, during the session of the Circuit Court, Judge Stone appointed a committee, consisting of the Solicitor and we other gentlemen, to examine an appli cant for a law license, and I had the happiness to be present when the incinient barrister was " put through " the ordeal:

"What, sir, is law ?" asked the examiner. " Law," replied Soub, " is what they do in the Court House-sum' and so on.'

" Well, sir, what action would you bring gainst a man who pulled your nose." "I'd take him ex delicto-or-ex contractu-1 forget which."

"Can you tell me what Pleading is?" usked the interrogator.

" Yes, to be sure."

" Proceed then." "A lawyer always pleads to the Jury when he makes a speech to them, like Cuilton and Sam R ce.

" Admirable! Now tell us who presides in a Court of Equity-what is the Judge

"Judge Sone, I guces; ho's Judge of the big Court." "No I am speaking of the Court of Early

ty-what is its presiding officer eatled ?" "On, your'e to king about Judge Ligon's court-he's a Chancery ; that's what I hear 'em call him."

"Will you now tell us, sir, what executions are called—the law latte name?"

" Yes, I noticed that in the Digest, be cause it's so queer. They call 'em fiery

mean by criminal conversation?" "That," replied Soub, with an air

great confidence; "that is any bad talk about a man's family."

"Right to a hair; and now tell us what sort of a writ you wou'd bring against a men for this thing called criminal conver eation. Think over all the latin names, and let's have it." Mr. Saub paused and cogitated; pressed

one hand against the other; pressed both egainst his right knee; took a diagonal view of the ceiling; and slowly answered-" Detinue."

" No," said the examiner, " but answer it correctly in four more trials, and you shall bare beense.'

" Assumptin !" jerked out Soub, with a half wild look.

" Try again."

" Trover !" - enquiringly.

"O ice more !

"Trespass," guessed the applicant. "What sort of trespass? Be careful this time.

Soub reflected for some moments, and while doing so, scratched his head, and finally, as if his life depended upon his corric ness, slowly and distinctly enunciated-" Tresspass - QUARE -- CLAUSUM - FRE

GIT," and drew a long breeth. All present acknowledged the ridiculous

appositeness of the teply, by a shout that of horse-awaps; and "nemine contredicent." Mr. Soubs was voted " learned in

THE INCONVENIENCE OF BEING A GREAT MAN.

The Yezon (Mississippi) Whig thus de- them. scribes the scenes through which the Pre-

Colonel Brown."

Yes, General, I did oppose you, but-___." ed when you will receive them," &c.

A SHREWD REPLY.

A young friend of ours was undergoing atry. in examination for admission to the bar. up" on this topic. But he was a Yankee, be accomplished. nd he never was at a loss for an answer. case, and closed off with the inquiry. What principals should regulate the establishment plied, "I should tell him to sit down sir, first is, that it should be slow in its operauntil I could look at my books." "The tion, cautious, and gradual, so as to occasion her balance and fell. A genuine son of the best thing you could do-the very thing no convulsion, nor any rash or sudden dis-

Emancipation.

NEW ORLEANS Feb. 17, 1849. DEAR SIR: Prior to my departure from home in December last, in behalf of your self and other friends, you obtained from me a promise to make a public exposition of my views and opinions upon a grave and cipated, would be much debated and considered by the people of Kon ucky, during this year, in consequence of the approach ing Convention, summoned to amend their present Constitution. I was not entirely well when I left home, and owing to that cause, and my confinement several weeks. during my sojourn in this city, from the effects of an accident which belef me, I have teen delayed in the fu'filment of my prom ise, which I now proceed to execute.

The question to which I allude, is whethr African Slavery, as it now exists in Kentucky, shall be left to a perpetual or indefinite continuance, or some provision shall be made, in the new Constitution, for its gradusl and ultimate extinction.

A few general observations will suffice my present purpose, without entering on the whole subject of Slavery, under all its bearings and in every aspect of it. I am aware that there are respectable persons who believe that slavery is a blessing, that the institution ought to exist in every well organized society, and that it is even favorable to the preservation of liberty. Happily, the number who entertain these exravagant opinions is not very great, and the time would be uselessly occupied in an elaborate refutation of them. I would, however, remark that, if slavery be fraught with these alleged benefits, the principle on which it is maintained, would require that one portion of the white race should be reduced to bondage to serve another por ion of the same race, when black sub cts of slavery could not be obtained; and that in Africa where they may entertain s great a preference for their color as we do for ours, they would be justified in reto secure the blessings which that state is said to diffuse.

An argument, in support of reducing the African race to slavery, is sometimes deority to the white races; but, if this argument be founded in fact, (as it may be, but prove entirely too much. It would prove to meet the expenses to the Colony and the liberated slave to the colony, and of that any white nation, which had made their subsistence for the first six months. It would prove to meet the expenses to the Colony and the liberated slave to the colony, and of that any white nation, which had made their subsistence for the first six months. greater advances in cir il.zation, knowledge and wisdom then another white nation, would have a right to reduce the latter to elicetual superiority be true, and be appli-And then the wisest man in the world would of mankind!

If indeed we possess this intellectual suto instruct, to improve and to enlighten

sections the section passed since he left Baton nited States, in every section of them, I be-A vast maj rity of the people of the []. lieve, regret the introduction of slavery in-Can any body calculate how many hands to the Colonies, under the authority of our ieneral Taylor shake, or how many times British ancestors; lament that a single his dexter " introder" will be agitated du- slave treads our soil; deplore the necessity ring the month of February !- How often of the continuance of slavery in any of the will these or similar exclamations be made? States; regard the institution as a great " How are you General I I am extreme. evil to both races, and would rejoice in the ly happy to see you." " General, this is adoption of any safe, just and practicable "Allow me, General plan for the removal of all slaves from a forever prevent the two races from living by being covered in depth by two or three Smithers." "Glad to see you, General mong us. Hitherto no such estisfactory together in a state of cordial union. So. slave States, intervening between them and Smithers; fine day, General Smithers." plan has been presented. When, on the cial, moral and political degradation would free States. She has a greater length of "Ah, excuse me, I didn't exactly underoccasion of the formation of our present be the inevitable lot of the colored race. border on free States than any other slave stand the gentleman's name." "Jones, Constitution of Kentucky, in 1799, the Even in the Free States (I used the terms State in the Union. That border is the General Jones, perhaps you've heard of the question of emencipation of slavery in that Free and Slave States not in any sense de. the Onio river, extending from the mouth name before. "General, this is Major State was agitared, its friends had to en- regatory from one class, or implying any of Big Sandy to the mouth of the Ohio, a Spriggins, editor of the Burna Vista Battle counter a great obstacle, in the fact that superiority in the other, but for the sake of distance of near six hundred miles, separa-Axe and Mon'erry Bunner of Liberty, there then existed no established colony, brevity) that is their present condition. In ting her from the already powerful and How do you do, Major; I am happy to to which they cou'd be transported. Now, some of those States the penal legislation growing States of Ohio, Indiana and Illibecome acquainted with you, sir." "The by the successful establishment of flourish- against the people of color is quite as se. nois. Vast numbers of slaves have fled Major and the editor of the Democratic ing colonies on the Western coast of Afri-Antagonistical Prognosticator and Blun ca, that difficulty has been obviated. And the slave States. As no where in the Unit from the mouth of Big Sandy to the mouth derbuss of Freedom had it pretty strong I confess, that, without indulging in any ted States are amalgamention and equality of the Miami, and the evil has increased during the canvass, General, I tell you undue feeling of superstition, it does seem between the two races possible, it is better and is increasing. Attempts to recover But Sprig ... " "General I have no doubt to me that, it may have been among the you will be glad to General Muggins. He dispensations of Providence to permit the the African descendants should be returned irritating collisions. Hitherto countenance opposed you, but he is a liberal Democrat." wrongs, under which Africa has suffered, to to the native land of their fathers. be it flicted that her children might be re-General, the committee would be inform- tured to their original home, civil zed, im- have suggested proposes the annual trans. Ohio; but it is to be apprehended, from bued with the benign spirit of Christianity, portation of all born after a specified day, the progressive opposition to slavery that, and prepared ultimately to redeem that great Continent from barbarism and idol

Judge S had pushed his questions pret- other State, it was my opinion in 1799 that ration of the two races is completed. If ty closely, but the candidate was never at Kentucky was in a condition to admit of the emancipated slaves were to remain in In the event of a civil war breaking out, fault. Finally, the Judge pounced upon the gradual emancipation of her slaves; and him as follows. "Suppose that a Boston how deeply do I lament that a system, with twenty eight, it would be about thirty four of the Union, in consequence of the exisimporter should come to you with a case that object had not been then established! years before the first annual transportation tence of slavery, Kentucky would become ike this "-and here the Judge went on to If it had been, the State would now be nearstate one of the most complicated questions ly rid of all slaves. My opinion has never and about thirty nine years, if its operation She would doubtless defend herself with her that arises in regard to marine insurance. changed, and I have frequently publicly ex- begin in 1860. t was a poser. Our friend intending to pressed it. I should be most happy if what

After full and deliberate consideration would you say ? Our friend promptly re- of a System of gradual emancipation. The

bor of each freed slave.

Nothing could be more unwise than the important question which, it was then anti- ful disorders and the most fearful and fatal exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand. consequences. Any great change in the at a cost for the passage of about ten dol-

aged, all born before it remaining slaves ply; but that commerce is increasing, and for life. That period I would suggest by the time the proposed system, if adopted, should be 1855 or even 1860; for on this would go into operation, it will have greatand other arrangements of the system, if ly augmented. If there was a certainty to obviate as many objections, and to unite then five thousand persons to Africa, it the commencement of the operation of the the spirit of competition would, I have no system be a little earlier or later, is not so doubt, greatly diminish the present cost of forward, with confidence, to the final ter. dol'ars per head, including the passage, and mination of slavery, within the limits of the six months outfit after the arrival of the Commonwealth.

855 or 1860 or any other day, all born ported, the fund to be raised by the hire of after it, I suggest, should be free at the age the liberated slave, for a period not exceedof twenty-five but be liable afterwards to be ing three years, will be amply sufficient. hired out, under the authority of the State, The annual hire, on the average, may be for a term not exceeding three years, in estimated at fifty dollars, or one hundred order to raise a sum sufficient to pay the and fifty for the whole term. expenses of their transportation to the Col | Colonization will be attended with the ony and to provide them an ontfit for six painful effect of the separation of the colomonths after their arrival there.

ducing the white race to slavery, in order unted instead of being terminated. To guard with emigrants from Europe, who leave against this ernsequence, provision might their parents behind. It will be far less were to be free at twenty-five, should be the state of slavery, and will be attended free from their birth, but upon the condition with the animating encouragement that the rived from their alleged intellectual inferi. that they should be apprenticed until they columnsts are transferred from a land of were twenty one, and be also afterwards li- bondage and degradation for them, to a able to be hired, a period not exceeding land of liberty and equality. which I shall not now examine,) it would three years, for the purpose of raising funds | And 31. The expense of transporting

have a right to make slaves of all the rest which I am endeavouring to sketch, I think slaves could be hired out for the time proall the legal rights of the proprietors of posed, by the Sher, I or other public egent, slaves, in their fullest extent, ought to re- in each county, who should be subject to s periority, profoundly grateful and thankful main unimpaired and unrestricted Conse strict accountability. And it would be reto HIM who has bestowed it, we ought to quently they would have the right to sell, quisite that there should be kept a register fulfil all the obligations and duties which devise, or remove them from the State, of all births of children of color, after the it imposes; and these would require us not and, in the latter case, without their off day fixed for the commencement of the systo sul jugate or deal unjustly by our fellow. spring being entitled to the benefit of eman- tem, enforced by appropriate sanctions. It

I consider a condition absolutely indispen- well governed States. sible. Without it, I should be utterly op. Among other considerations which units It will have been seen that the plan I

upon their arrival at the prescribed age, to in process of time, similar facilities to the the Colony which may be selected for their escape of slaves will be found in the States destination; and that this process of trans of Indiana and I linois. By means of rail-Without undertaking to judge for any portstion is to be continued until the seps. roads, Canada can be reached from Cincin-Kentu ky until they attained the age of or in the more direful event of a dissolution began, if the system commence in 1855, the theatre and bear the brunt of the war.

practice in the country, was not "posted was impracticable at that epoch could now transported would be, cannot be precisely be opposed would lay waste and devastate ascertained. I observe it stated by the So soon as the Judge had summed up his the subject, it appears to me that three tucky last year, was between three and Auditor that the increase of slaves in Kenfour thousand. But, as that statement was she never could obtain any indemnity for made upon a comparison of the aggregate the inevitable ravages of the war. number of all the slaves in the State, without regard to births, it does not, I presume, the gradual abolition of slavery, to sepa-Green late, who, on assisting to raise the you ought to do," rejoined the Judge, " you turbance, in the existing habits of society. was probably larger. The aggregate was but continue to share with them in all their 2d. That, as an indepensable condition, the affected by the introduction and still more future fortunes. The power of each slave emancipated slaves should be removed from by the exportation of slaves. I suppose State, within its limits, over the institution instinctive movement as though anxious to for don't the Blessed Book teach us, that it Those who do not their own duty, are the State to some Colony. And, thirdly, that there would not be less, probably of slavery, is absolute, supreme and exclusion that the expenses of their transports of the state to some Colony. is the wicked that stand on slippery places. most peremptory in demanding it of others. that the expenses of their transportation to more, than five thousand to be transported sive—exclusive of that of Congress or that

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY. | such Colony, including an outfit for aix | the first year of the operation of the sys-His sieus on the sulject of Slavery and Plan of wonths after their arrival at it, should be tem; but, after it was in progress some defrayed by a fund to be raised from the la- years, there would be a constant diminut-

tion of the number. Would it be practicable annually to transimmediate liberation of the slaves in the port five thousand persons from Kentucky ! State, comprehending both sexes and all There cannot be a doubt of it, or even & ages, from that of tender infancy to extreme much larger number. We receive from old age. It would lead to the most fright Europe annually emigrants to an amount condition of society should be marked by lars per head, and they embark at Europeextreme care and circumspection. The in- an ports more distant from the United troduction of slaves in o the Colonies was States than the Western coast of Africa. an operation of many years' duration; and It is true that the Commercial Marine, emthe work of their removal from the United played between Europe and the United States can only be effected after the lapse States affords facilities, in the transportaof a great length of time.

I think that a period should be fixed when that engaged in the commerce between Liall born after it should be free at a specified beris and this country does not now supadopted, I incline to a liberal margin, so as of the annual transportation of not less as many opinions as possible. Whether would create a demand for transports, and mportant as that a day should be perma the passage. That cost has been stered, nently fixed, from which we could look upon good authority, to be at present fifty emigrant in Africa. Whatever may be the Whatever may be the day fixed, whether cost, and whatever the number to be trans-

his s from their parents, and in some in-If the descendants of those, who were stances from their children; but from the themselves to be free, at the age of twen- latter it will be only temporary, as they ty-five, were also to be considered as slaves will follow and be again reunited. Their until they attained the same age, and this separation from their parents will not be rule were continued indefinitely as to time, until after they have attained a mature age, it is manifest that slavery would be perpet | nor greater than voluntarily takes place e made that the offspring of those, who distressing than what frequently occurs in

The Pennsylvania system of emancipa think, ought to be provided for by a fund tion fixed the period of twenty-eight for the derived from his labor, in the manner alliberation of the slaves, and provided, or ready indicated. He is the party most a state of bondage. Nay further, if the her Courte have since interpreted the sys- benefitted by emancipat on. It would not principal of subjugation founded upon in were to be free at the limited age, were any part of the expense; and the slave. cable to races and to nations, what is to from their birth free. The Pennsylvania holder will have made sufficient sacrifices, prevent its being applied to individuals? - system made no provision for Colonization. without being exclusively burthened with Until the commencement of the system taxes to raise that fund. The emancipated men who are less blassed then we are, but cipation, for which the system provides. | would be a very desirable regulation of law 24. The colon zation of the Free blacks, to have the baries, deaths and marriages, as they successively arrive, from year to of the whole population of the State regyear, at the age entitling them to freedom, intered and preserved, as is done in most

posed to any scheme of eminorpation. One in recommending to the State of Kentucky hundred and ninety odd thousand blacks, a system for the gradual abolition of slavecomposing about one fourth of the entire ry is that arising out of her exposed conpopulation of the State, with their descen. dition, affording great facilities to the esdants could never live in peace, harmony and cape of her slaves into the free States and equality with the residue of the population, into Canada. She does not enjoy the sa-The color, passions and prejudices would curity which some of the slave States have. and assistance to the fugitives have been

known valor and gallantry; but the superi-What the number thus to be annually ority of the numbers by which she would her fair fields. Her sister slave States would fly to her succor; but, even if they should be successful in the unequal conflict,

It may be urged that we ought not, by